

THE CAMDEN CHRONICLE.

VOLUME XIV.

CAMDEN, S. C., FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1903.

NO. 18.

PALMETTO CLEANINGS.

Minor Events of the Week in a Brief Form.

James B. Cox, an aged and wealthy citizen of the Red Hill section, near Bennettsville, died May 1st.

Subscriptions amounting to \$22,000 have already been made for the new cotton mill at Salley.

The Pendleton Cotton Mills, of Pendleton has been chartered with a capitalization of \$65,000. The incorporators are: M. M. Hunter, J. J. Sifton, E. G. Evans, Jr. and W. J. Martin. The company proposes operating a cotton mill at or near Pendleton.

Anderson, Special.—The city council sold \$40,000 worth of street improvement and school bonds to McDonald McCoy & Co. of Chicago, who were the highest bidders, at a good premium. The bonds run for 30 years and bear 5 per cent interest.

At an early date the people of Greenwood will vote on a bond issue here to build a new graded school building to take the place of the one that was burned some time ago. The amount to be put into the building will be \$18,000. The architect is R. H. Hunt of Chattanooga, Tenn. The question of location for this handsome building is one that is causing no little agitation.

The boys of Fairfield are having more than usual opportunities for winning positions in the two schools where Uncle Sam's soldiers are trained, as a result of the change of this county from the fourth to the fifth congressional district. Last year they had an extra chance for a vacancy to West Point and now they come in to compete for a vacancy to Annapolis to be awarded in a competitive examination to be held in Yorkville May 8.

The field work of the survey for the sewerage system to be installed in Sumter has been finished. J. L. Ludlow, Winston, N. C., had the work in charge. Some time will be required to work up the survey notes, make maps and prepare the plans and estimate of the sewerage system, but as Mr. Ludlow has six months in which to submit his estimate there is ample time. Mr. Kelly says that Sumter has 35 or 40 miles of streets, which will be a surprising statement to many people, as few citizens of Sumter have any idea as to street mileage.

The building committee of the city schools at Anderson have adopted the plans of A. Carter, the well known architect of Spartanburg, for the new school building, which will be two stories in height, 76 by 90 feet, and will have a parapet roof, with a dome that will light the whole interior. There will be nine rooms in the main body of the building, with two large rooms in the basement which may be used as recreation rooms in the winter and which may also be fitted up as a gymnasium whenever the trustees decide to add physical culture to the curriculum. The estimated cost of the building is \$11,500.

The Abbeville cotton mills are shut down on account of many of the operatives suffering from sore arms caused by vaccination. It is expected that all will be well enough to commence work during the present week. While the operatives are enjoying a rest and becoming immune from smallpox the superintendent and bosses are making repairs that are needed. Since the city council passed the compulsory vaccination ordinance nearly 4,000 persons have been vaccinated.

Jim Montgomery, a burly young negro, went to the house of Mrs. Neely Smith, at Lowryville, a highly respected and aged widow, presently residing in the city, where he was alarmed by her husband's shout. Mrs. Smith's granddaughter, the only other occupant of the house, did not hear the threat, but ran and called neighbors and the intruder ran off. The negro was tracked and caught about dark. He was locked up in a store and surrounded by armed men. He was confined in jail and will be held for trial at the next term of court.

The Bank of Rock Hill, which secured a commission some time ago, has been chartered. Mr. R. T. Fowell, president of the Arcade mills and a prominent merchant, is the president of the new bank and Dr. W. G. Stevens is the vice president. Mr. Ward Allen is the cashier. The capital stock of the new bank is \$75,000 and the business men of Rock Hill think that the new institution means a lot for that city.

Monday afternoon Newberry was visited by a terrific hail storm. The stones were very large and fell so thick and fast that the ground was completely covered. Young vegetation was badly damaged. The house of Mr. Tabar Hill just out of the city limits was struck by lightning. Part of the front porch was torn away and a chimney thrown down.

A large enterprise which has been chartered in the Saluda River country to be located in Greenville county, the capital is \$25,000 and the incorporators are: R. E. Johnson, C. S. Williams, president; H. T. Kreamer, C. S. Williams, secretary and treasurer. These officers, together with W. J. Kramer, also of Williamsburg, and D. B. Brown of South Carolina are the directors. The company had an exciting race with a negro prisoner named ...

THE STATE SUMMER SCHOOL

A Good Time Awaits Those Who Can Attend.

State Superintendent of Education Martin has issued the following circular in regard to the State summer school for which he has secured an appropriation of \$1,000 from the Peabody fund:

The State summer school for teachers will be held at Winthrop college, Rock Hill, from June 23 to July 21. Winthrop college is a splendid place for such a school because of the splendid equipment, accessible libraries, reading rooms and extensive accommodations. Arrangements have been made for boarding in the college, and this gives the South Carolina summer school quite an advantage over some others because the teachers are conveniently located and can enjoy better advantages.

Courses of study have been provided in pedagogy, school supervision, elocution and reading, grammar, literature, rhetoric, library work, drawing, sight singing, music, history, geography, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, observation work, nature study, botany and school gardening, manual training and kindergarten principles. Some of the ablest teachers of the State and nation will take part in this work, and a large attendance is anticipated.

A special feature of this school will be a series of addresses by some of the most effective platform speakers available, and some work will be done looking to the educational campaign which has been planned for the summer. A meeting of county superintendents and other campaigners will be held during the session of the summer school.

In addition to the regular course of work by the teacher students, there will be lectures intended for such students as desire some recreation as well as work. Quite a number of teachers, after a hard year's work, do not desire regular study, and hence this arrangement.

A prospectus, giving full announcements, will be issued as soon as possible from the office of the superintendent of education. County boards are rapidly making recommendations as to instructions for the various courses in the summer schools, and as soon as these arrangements are perfected, the schedules will be published.

Declaration of Principles.

"Regarding it as beyond discussion that universal education is absolutely necessary for the true solution of those problems which forever confront a free government, recognizing that it is our State's duty to our fathers to the support of schools for all people by the act of the assembly of 1770, which declared that it was necessary that a free school be conducted in each of the counties, affording instruction in the arts and sciences and useful learning; reaffirming that as the people of the past owed a duty to us, so we owe a duty to all who follow us; that the commonwealth exists chiefly for the children of today and the children of the future; and that the principles of the Christian religion, as well as of humanity and of sound economic demand that we recognize and meet this obligation when taken in its widest form of expression therefore.

"We, as an educational conference assembled in the city of Columbia this April 11, 1903, do make and address to the people of South Carolina the following declaration:

"1. No free government can long exist without an educated citizenship; and this condition cannot be secured except by a system of education which shall provide free schools for all the children of the State—a system which shall furnish such training as will prepare every child to intelligently perform all the services demanded of him in his relation to family, society, church and State.

"2. The people of South Carolina have made a noble effort to meet this obligation, but the actual facts of our educational conditions show that the battle for popular education has not yet been completely won, and therefore demands renewed and organized effort on the part of all who love the State. Some of these facts are: (1) The length of our school term is 88-170 days per annum; (2) The average salary of teachers per month in South Carolina, \$31.25; in the United States \$48; salary per annum in South Carolina, \$385.12; in the United States, \$438.60. (3) Average cost of education per capita for enrolled pupils in South Carolina, \$3.65; in the United States, \$20.29. (4) The statistics also show that 35-9-10 per cent of the entire population and 13 of every 100 whites over 10 years of age are classed as illiterate.

"To remedy this state of affairs is clearly our duty now, and the remedy lies in hard, persistent work for those schools which alone can offer an opportunity for an education to that great mass of our suffering and patriotic citizens who live in the rural districts:

"In view of the supreme importance to the commonwealth of better schools in these rural districts, this conference, invoking the aid of the two great agencies, the pulp and the press, and the cooperation of all good citizens, declares itself in favor of:

"1. Local supplementary taxation necessary alike to the moral and financial support of the efficient public schools, and hence persistent agitation for the general extension of this plan, already adopted in our State by one-sixth of our school districts.

"2. Better training and payment of teachers, expert supervision, longer school terms and courses of study adapted to the economic conditions and wants of the people.

"3. The consolidation of what were practically dead schools into larger and stronger organizations.

"4. The improvement of school houses and grounds with better equipment for teaching.

"5. A systematic campaign, not only over these schools, but also for the popular interest.

SOUTH CAROLINA CROPS

Early Planted Vegetables Coming in Rapidly—General Review

The week ending 8 a. m., Monday, May 11th, had a mean temperature of about 65 degrees, which is between 5 and 6 degrees below normal. The temperature for the season since April 1st to date has been below normal. There were a few comparatively warm days early in the week, followed by steady low temperatures and a fresh easterly wind, that had a detrimental effect on crop growth, and made germination slow. This condition prevailed over the whole State. There was an excess of cloudiness that had a harmful tendency.

The rainfall at the close of the previous week and the beginning of this one, covered practically the entire State, but with small localities where it was light, or absent, and with hail over a wide extent of country reaching from Anderson county along the Savannah river to Barnwell, and with the western limits on a line from Lexington to Lancaster, thence extending eastward almost to the coast, and into the extreme northern counties. The hail was heaviest, and most destructive, in portions of Edgefield, Florence, Darlington, Lancaster, Chesterfield and Marlboro counties, although quite heavy in a few other counties in the counties named, whole fields of about a pint of hail were destroyed, as well as much fruit, including extensive replanting of the two first named crops. Rainy conditions prevailed over the eastern counties on the 8th and 9th, with heavy rainfall along the coast where it was most abundant. In none over the western counties on these dates, where the total of rain is indicated to often only a few tenths of an inch.

Corn planting is finished, except on bottom lands, and much is up to fairly good stands, but growing slowly, and looking sickly in places. Tobacco is doing well, and a great deal of replanting is being done. Much corn has received its first and some its second cultivation.

This is an improvement in the stand of cotton, as late plantings are coming up better than early ones, much of the latter have been replanted and this is now coming up to fairly good stands. Planting is nearing completion. Some fields have been chopped. Cotton is growing slowly and looks sickly, from the southward drift of cold winds.

Tobacco has fair stands, but continues small. Transplanting is finished, and replanting generally finished. While not complete, and will not make even a fair crop, there is a general improvement in condition, especially in the fallow, which is heavy. Oats are in full head, but the heads are the eastern counties, but the heads are not filling well. Wheat continues poor, owing to rust andessian flies. Some fields of grain have been plowed under and planted to other crops. Fruit conditions are not good, though there are numerous reports of a good crop of peaches will be an average one, from present indications. Rice is doing poorly. Melons need warmer weather. Upland pastures are falling in the western counties. Gardening is doing well. Truckers are shipping quantities of berries, and other quantities need rain, and the whole State warmer weather.—J. W. Bauer, Section Director.

Train Wrecker Charged. Sumter, Special.—News comes from Magnolia that a would-be train wrecker was arrested near that town and taken to the Lee county jail at Thurston day. On the 28th of last March, some person or persons placed timbers, in the night time, on the track of the Atlantic Coast Line railroad with the evident intention of wrecking the Southbound freight train. But for the fact that the train was about 18 miles from Lynchburg for water, about a half mile from the obstruction, and the grade being considerably up, and the train running slowly, much damage and loss of life might have been the result. The negro who committed this disastrious crime is a lad about 18 or 19 years old and is known as Willie McDonald. He made a full confession and said that he did it just to have a little harmless fun.

Ridgeway, Special.—Two attempts were made to wreck trains Monday just south of Ridgeway. Freight train No. 31 passed at 10 o'clock and reported having knocked a cross tie off the track. A few minutes later Mr. Lidwell reported having found two cross ties on the track, one of which he removed, but left the second one on the track as he feared some one might shoot him. The police at Ridgeway, where they went out and removed the tie from the track, but could find no one nor any trace of the would-be wreckers.

Shoots Little Girl. Yorkville, Special.—At an exhibition at the Wilkerson school near Hickory Grove on Wednesday night there was a very sad occurrence. While the exercises were in progress a number of persons were outside of the building and amongst them a party of children were seated in a wagon. A young man in the crowd, under the influence of liquor was shooting his pistol promiscuously around. One ball struck little Mary Belle, a 7-year-old daughter of Mr. Henry Leslie, who was in the wagon, in the knee, ranging upwards, under the knee cap. The wound is a very painful one, and will no doubt make a cripple of the little sufferer for life.

Sale of Spartanburg Herd. Spartanburg, Special.—J. T. Harris has sold the Spartanburg Herd to Geo. H. Waddell, representing a party of capitalists. A stock company capitalized at about \$24,000 will be formed. Mr. Harris will be interested in the new company as a stockholder, but the entire management of the park will be in the hands of Mr. Waddell, who is also publisher of The Southern Christian Advocate, which has been printed by The Herald since January 1.

MINOR PALMETTO MENTION. The governor paid a reward of \$50 to D. L. Mott, who recently captured a party, Cal Shealy, who was wanted for a murder committed in Lexington county several years ago. The crime occurred so long ago that there was no record available as to the accuracy of the claim for the reward, but after investigation the original proffer was found.

L. L. Copeland, postmaster at Bethune, a station on the Seaboard Air Line about 50 miles from Columbia, disappeared from his home on April 29 and since that time nothing has been heard of him. Copeland left Bethune April 25, purchased a railroad ticket to Camden. When the train reached Camden he decided to come on to Columbia, paying the difference in fare. He was expected to return to his home on the same day.

The trustees of the Globe bought at Charleston the site of the old Grand Opera House on Meeting street and will erect on it the new institute which was presented to Charleston by the late James Gibbs. Mr. Gibbs left in his will more than \$100,000 to the city of Charleston.

Tuesday afternoon about 4 o'clock in the Backstreet town, Greenville, E. M. Carre Edwards was shot and probably seriously wounded by Frank Dial. Both parties are colored. Shortly after the shooting Dial ran down the scene of action but returned later in the afternoon when he was arrested.

CONVENTION OVER

Meeting of Charities and Corrections Adjoins

The Criminality and Not the Crime Should Be Exterminated—Was a Good Session

Atlanta, Special.—The thirteenth annual convention of the National Association of Charities and Correction, one of the most successful and best attended in the history of the organization, came to an end Tuesday night. The principal address of the evening session was by Rev. Dr. Samuel J. Barrows, secretary of the New York Prison Aid Association, who discussed the treatment of criminals. Dr. Barrows said in part:

"Whatever differences may exist as to methods and systems, there is a remarkable unanimity among modern penologists concerning the principles to be applied to the treatment of the criminal. Whether we look at it from the standpoint of the individual offender or of society as a whole, we reach essentially the same conclusion. A penal system to be effective must be corrective. The protection of society is best secured not by exterminating the criminal but by exterminating his criminality. It is a paradox for society to punish offenders when it continues to foster the conditions which produce them. The rational treatment of the offender must be to bring him back within the grasp of the law. The true function of a jail is simply as a house of detention. The assumption that imprisonment is the only disposition to be made of the offender is arbitrary and irrational. It has already been demonstrated after several years of trial in various States and countries that the suspension of the sentence and release of prisoners on probation are vastly more corrective than imprisonment for first offenders, since statistics prove that a much smaller number of persons are returned to crime than of those commanded to prison.

"When probation fails with the first offender, it is then necessary to restrict his liberty. But the assumption that the mere deprivation of liberty will improve the character of the offender is one of the greatest blunders of our penal system. When an offender is removed from society he should be submitted to conditions which are essentially disciplinary and corrective. Industrial and reformatory institutions are the best means of accomplishing this end in view. The essential features of a reformatory system are an improved personnel in prison officers and efficient corps of teachers, educative and productive industries, a graded and a marking system, elevating, refining and moral influences, and the prisoner should remain under discipline until his record shows that it is safe to release him. Even then his release should be conditional until by good behavior at large he has earned his absolute discharge. The parole system in this State and countries has sumciently demonstrated its utility. To secure the best results it should be absolutely free for all partisan influences, and determined by the character and conduct of the prisoner.

"Among the great regenerative forces is that of intelligent and fruitful labor. The ideal condition of prison labor are secured when the prisoner is employed in industries which are both educative and productive; in which discipline is not disturbed, in which by the labor of the prisoner the State is reimbursed for his support, and in which the prisoner has a definite share of his earnings. In the selection of labor for prisoners that form should be chosen which will do most to fit the prisoner for self-support when at liberty."

Among the other speakers at the date sessions were Prof. D. J. McMahon of New York; A. W. Gutierrez of St. Paul, Minn.; Mrs. Emily E. Williamson of Elizabeth, N. J.; Mrs. Allen N. Lincoln, of Boston, and Homer Folk, commissioner of charities, of New York city.

The Turkish War. Salonica, Special.—In an engagement between Bulgarians and Turkish troops recently fought at Ispar; near Monastir, many Bulgarians were killed and 74 were made prisoners. Another engagement has occurred at the village of Gorrestrov near Demir-Hisar. The village was burned and the panic in the Monastir district had not abated.

Libel Bill Signed. Harrisburg, Pa., Special.—Governor Pennypacker approved the Grady Salus libel bill and at the same time issued a long statement giving the reasons for his action. The bill, which was in the Governor's hands for more than a month, goes into effect immediately and repeals all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the new act.

The Governor claims in his statement that there is nothing in the terms of the measure which prevents any newspaper from making such comments upon legislative measures or upon the official acts of State, municipal, county or public officers as are proper information of the public or are in the line of legitimate publication.

Greenville Veterans. Greenville, Special.—Camp William Beattie, Sons of Veterans, has elected the following officers to serve the ensuing year: D. C. Dribble, commander; W. C. Cochran, vice commander; J. J. McWain, secretary and treasurer; E. M. Blythe, adjutant; Messrs. D. C. Durham, W. C. Cochran, John H. Barr, J. J. McWain, Perry Beattie and Joe A. McLaughlin were elected delegates to the reunion in Columbia, and Commander Dribble will represent the camp.

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UNIONS GET INJUNCTION

Omaha Business Men Face Sweeping Restraining Order.

Omaha, Special.—Judge Dickinson, in the District Court, on application of John O. Yelzer, an attorney representing the labor unions whose members are on strike, issued an injunction against the business men and proprietors, even more sweeping than that issued by the Federal Court against the unions last week. The order restrains the business men from refusing to sell goods to dealers who employ union labor, prevents them from boycotting union labor, requires the Business Association to cease holding meetings for conspiring against the unions, or in any way interfering with the unions in the management of their affairs. The order of the court restrains the business men's association and others named as defendants as follows:

"First, from in any manner threatening to injure the business or person of any employer of members of the 'Business Men's Association' or any person who may employ or desire to employ such union men or refusing to sell commodities to such merchants as employ union labor.

"Second, from threatening or intimidating in any manner any person into joining the said business men's association or any organization to fight labor unions.

"Third, from threatening or intimidating any person, who may have become a member of said association or unions into discontinuing such employment.

"Fourth, from imposing any fines upon its members, or any person for violating any agreement not to employ organized labor or not to recognize a labor union.

"Fifth, from receiving or paying out any money whatever in pursuance of any agreement to break up any labor union.

"Sixth, from paying or offering any money to officers or members of unions directly or indirectly, as a bribe, or any of said defendants against such unions.

"Seventh, from importing or engaging agents or servants to import any laborers into the city of Omaha, or State of Nebraska in pursuance of any existing plan to destroy labor organizations or under any similar agreement or plan.

"Eighth, from bringing any other injunction suits or seeking the enforcement of any general plan of prosecutions to break up labor unions, or of any new plans connected directly or indirectly with any existing plans."

Presbyterian General Assembly. Lexington, Va., Special.—The General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian church will hold its forty-third annual session in Lexington, Va., May 21-30. The opening sermon will be preached by the retiring moderator, Rev. W. T. Hall, professor of systematic theology in the Columbia Seminary. Included in the business that will come over from the last year will be the new catechism of the church, which has been preparing for some years. The Presbyteries will send up their answers as to whether the form of government shall be amended so that a thesis written in Latin shall no longer be required of candidates for license to preach. There will be reports from each of the following executive committees through which the activities of the church are carried on: Home missions, foreign missions, publication, ministerial education, colored evangelization, ministerial relief, Church and Christian education, the home and school. Meetings will be held and addresses made by the ablest men available. Reports will be made from some of the theological seminaries, Union at Richmond; Columbia, Louisville; Clarksville and Austin. One of the most interesting discussions will be over the question of whether or not overtures shall be made to the Reformed (Dutch Church in America) in regard to union with them. The churches, which are closely akin in government and doctrine.

Killed By Preacher's Son. Charleston, S. C., Special.—Toy Sanders, the son of a preacher, killed William Lutz, in Barwell county, Sunday, and at night came to the court house and surrendered to the sheriff. He claims self-defense. Both are white men.

Mill Man Assigns. Providence, R. I., Special.—Robert Treat, of Marwick, cotton manufacturer, and head of two coal companies, each capitalized at \$1,000,000, with headquarters in this city, made an assignment Monday afternoon for the benefit of his creditors. John B. Allen is assignee and the liabilities are estimated at about \$250,000, with assets in three times that sum.

Six Years For Killing Girl. Roanoke, Va., Special.—Mrs. Maud Ballard, who shot and killed a Miss Chambers in Logan county, Va., last February has been tried for the crime in the county court of Logan and sent to prison for six years. It was alleged that the Ballard woman's husband had been intimate with the Chambers girl and while mad with jealousy Mrs. Ballard went to the house where Miss Chambers lived and set her out; marched her to the point of a Winchester rifle to the head of a stream, where she blew her brains out while she was on her knees praying for mercy.

To Be Dismissed. Richmond, Special.—The William B. String Manufacturing Company Monday sent its answers, but with one exception to the bankruptcy proceedings against it in the United States District Court. The company's answer to the petition for its liquidation was filed.

Another Assassination. Lexington, Ky., Special.—A report reached Winchester from Jackson that J. B. Ewen was assassinated from a bush at sundown, but the report cannot be confirmed, as Jackson cannot be reached by telephone.

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OUTLAW CAPTURED.

Curtis Jett, Notorious Kentucky Bandit, Goes to Prison

HE MADE NO SHOW OF RESISTANCE

The Alleged Murderer of Marcum was Taken Without Difficulty at the Home of His Mother.

Lexington, Ky., Special.—Curtis Jett, charged with the assassination of J. B. Marcum, in Jackson, Monday, was arrested without bloodshed early Sunday morning. He is now in the Clark county jail at Winchester. Bearing a warrant which had been sworn out by Sam Jett, uncle of the accused, Sheriff McChord and a posse of seven men left Winchester at midnight Saturday. Reaching Jackson's ferry, 10 miles distant, at 2:30 a. m., they left their huggies and crossed the Kentucky river to Madison county in canoes. They proceeded on foot to the home of Mrs. A. Haggin, Jett's mother, two miles from the ferry. Six of the posse were stationed around the dwelling and Sheriff McChord and Deputy Stikely approached the front door and knocked. Jett's mother answered and after some parley admitted that Curtis was within. They were admitted and found Jett awake, but in bed. He shook hands with the sheriff and